

DEATH ENTERS THE CAMPAIGN

In New York City and Strikes Henry George Suddenly.

THE GREAT SINGLE TAXER

Scratched off the Ballot by the Supreme Hand.

HIS DEMISE NOT EXPECTED.

The Strain of the Hot Fight Beyond His Strength.

FROM NOISY SHOUTING THROGS

The Leader of the Jeffersonian Democracy Steps Quietly into Eternity's Dreamless Sleep After His Political Opponents Pay High Tribute to the Honesty of the Man--Complication in the Mayoralty Situation--Henry George, Jr., Unanimously Selected to Take his Father's Place on the Ticket--Senator Platt says that General Tracy will Gain Most by the Tragic Death, While Low's Followers Claim the Same--Some Pathetic Features of George's War on Tammany and Bosses in General.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.--Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty" and candidate of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy for mayor of New York, died at 5:30 o'clock this morning in the Union Square hotel, of cerebral apoplexy.

In his great Cooper Union speech accepting the nomination for mayor, less than a month ago, he said:

"I'll make this race if it costs me my life. This is a call to duty, and as a



Henry George.
(From His Latest Photograph.)

good citizen I have no right to disregard it on account of mere personal consideration."

To-day the cheers of the workers have suddenly been changed to sighs, for true to his words, Henry George, apostle of the rights of man, died as he wished to die--in harness, fighting for the people--toward the close of the greatest municipal political contest the world has ever seen.

The end was peaceful and he died without pain. His mind was clear, his brain and undaunted courage, was physically frail, and the strain of an exciting campaign, requiring speech-making at points many miles apart, night after night, was more than he could stand. He kept up to the end, and only a few hours before the dread messenger cried halt, Henry George had addressed enthusiastic audiences in three of the boroughs of the city, Queens and a still larger assemblage in an up-town hall here.

He spoke at Whitestone at 8 o'clock and made speeches at College Point before returning to New York to speak at the Central opera house. Mrs. George went with him. All the halls in which he spoke were filled and at College Point and Flushing crowds were turned away. At Whitestone he drove down from the railroad station to the meeting hall at a gallop. To cheering crowds he said:

"I believe that all the needed reforms are summed up in that philosophy--the right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak, as he sees fit, so long as he does not entrench on the rights of any other man. I believe that God, the Father, can take care of his own law. There is no need for us to get into trouble trying to meddle with God's laws to enforce them."

LAST ATTACK ON CROKER.

"If I am elected, I will enforce the law upon the rich and poor alike. I have pledged myself to search out the charges popularly made against Mr. Croker. If I am elected, I will have these charges shall be investigated. If they are proven untrue, let him go unscathed back to England, or to any other land he pleases. But if they are true, and Mr. Croker is guilty, I will, in my morning tones that vitally affect his audience, 'let the law be enforced! Let him go to the penitentiary! He shall go there!'"

Mr. George picked up his hat and said: "Good-bye," and started for the door. The crowd rose, cheering and elated, and fought to get near him. They reached out their hands to touch his clothing.

At College Point there were 3,500 common laborers, a rough crowd, closely packed in the hall. Mr. George was introduced as the friend of the workingman. He began:

"I have never claimed to be a friend of the workingman. I do not now make any such claim. (There was a dead silence.) I have not and do not intend to advocate anything in the special interest of the laboring man. (Another dead pause; Mr. George walked the full length of the platform and let out his full voice in a shout.) I am not a man in the morning tones that vitally affect his audience, 'let the law be enforced! Let him go to the penitentiary! He shall go there!'"

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HOW HE DIED.

He Ate a Light Meal and Then Withdrew to His Room--Was Stricken With Cerebral Apoplexy and Quietly Passed Away.

Rev. Father McGlynn's Touching Grief. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.--Henry George, the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy, for mayor of Greater New York, died in the Union Square hotel at 4:45 this morning. Death is thought to have been due to apoplexy.

Mr. George arrived at the hotel at about 1 o'clock this morning. He had just come from several large mass meetings in the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The work of the night seems to have told on him. He complained of being tired, but his friends and relatives who awaited him, thought it only the natural fatigue that follows such hard campaign work as Mr. George had been doing.

Not long after reaching the hotel he was called to a meeting of the board in room 22 of the hotel. It was about 3:30 o'clock when Mr. George was awakened. She found Mr. George sitting in an arm chair.

"I'm not feeling quite comfortable," said Mr. George to his wife. "Won't you go back to bed?" inquired Mrs. George anxiously. "I will sit here awhile," was the answer.

Mr. George at once grew anxious as to her husband's condition. Mr. George gradually grew incoherent and lapsed into semi-consciousness.

Mrs. George was now thoroughly alarmed and called her son, Henry George, Jr., from an adjoining room. Frank Stevens was also called in. Mr. George was now unconscious.

A call was sent to Dr. Kelly, of 117 East 23rd-street, and he came without delay.

Mr. George was still unconscious. All efforts to revive him failed. Without sign of recognition to those around him he passed peacefully away at 4:45 o'clock.

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SKETCH OF GEORGE'S LIFE.

From Humble Beginnings He Rose to Eminence--Hot Place of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.--Henry George was born on September 2, 1829. He received a common school education and then went into a counting room. He was also a sailor and afterward learned the printer's trade. In 1858 he reached California, where he worked at the printer's case until 1866, when he became a reporter and afterward editor, working at different times on the San Francisco Times and Post.

He returned to New York in 1866 and went to England and Ireland the following year, where he was twice arrested as a suspect, but afterwards released when his identity became established. Mr. George is best known to the world at large through his writings upon economic questions, notably his work entitled "Progress and Poverty," published in 1879. His other works are "Our Land and Land Policy," 1877; "Irish Land Question," 1881; "Social Problems," 1883; "Property in Land," a controversy with the Duke of Argyll, 1884; "The Contention of Labor," an open letter to Pope Leo XIII, 1891; and "A Perplexed Philosopher" (Herbert Spencer), 1892.

In 1888 Mr. George was nominated by the United Labor party for mayor of New York, polling 65,000 votes against 90,000 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, and 60,000 for Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the navy, Republican.

After his nomination for mayor by the Jeffersonian Democrats a month ago, Mr. George made an extremely active campaign speaking several times every evening and working from early to late at his headquarters. He gave to the campaign its most sensational incidents, his attack on Richard Croker and Benjamin Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as levying blackmail upon city contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of uncertainty, for according to expert politicians it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

Mr. George spoke in the borough of Queens and later in the borough of Manhattan at the Central opera house. He was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds everywhere. In a letter received a telegram from one of his acquaintances, Mr. George's father, he said: "I have labored for years to make myself known, and now at last these things are all written down. I believe that all the needed reforms are summed up in that philosophy: The right of every man to eat, to drink, to speak, as he sees fit, so long as he does not trench on the rights of other men."

Later in the same speech he repeated his threats against Mr. Croker and Benjamin Platt, whom he threatened to prosecute for various crimes, such as levying blackmail upon city contractors and aspirants for office, should he be elected mayor. His candidacy gave to the coming election its greatest element of uncertainty, for according to expert politicians it was practically impossible to estimate how much of Bryan's vote of last year would go to George instead of Van Wyck.

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COMING MARRIAGE OF GEORGE'S SON.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.--Unless the death of Henry George causes a postponement, Henry George, Jr., and Miss Marie Hitch, of Chicago, will be married on next Thanksgiving day. Miss Hitch received a telegram from her father, Mr. George, on Monday, saying that he had decided to postpone the marriage until after his death.

The love affair of the young couple is somewhat romantic. They met in the fall of 1896, when Mr. George was in Chicago on a business trip. They became acquainted through mutual friends, and their relationship grew from friendship to love. They were together often during the exposition and corresponded after Mr. George's return to New York. During the last presidential campaign, Mr. George came west with his father, Miss Hitch was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George, and it was there that the engagement was made.

At the headquarters of the various candidates--All Expresses--Messages of Condolence. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.--Richard Croker said of Mr. George's death: "Nothing has given me greater sorrow during my political life than the death of Henry George. I believe he has been a failing man for some time, but I am sorry that he should have gone to his grave. His family has my most earnest sympathy. I never met Henry George and did not know him even by sight. Please say to him that I am sorry from the bottom of my heart."

Mr. Croker declined to express an opinion as to what would be the effect politically of Mr. George's death. In friendly conversation Mr. George had reported to him that Mr. Platt's office to ask him what he had to say about Mr. George's death, he sent out the following: "I am too busy. I have really nothing to say."

Mr. Low, candidate for mayor of Greater New York on the Citizens' Union ticket, regarding Henry George's death, said: "The sudden death of Mr. George under the stress of the campaign is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever gave his life for his country more bravely than Mr. George has given his life in behalf of the city of New York."

"During the campaign Mr. George repeatedly recognized that fundamental principle of justice, that every man has a right to the fruits of his own labor, and that the political degradation and corruption which have come upon our city are the result of the failure to recognize this principle. In view of Mr. George's death I wish, therefore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a new and higher resolve as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips."

Chairman Quigg, of the Republican county committee, said: "I am deeply grieved by the death of Mr. George. He was a man of high character and high resolution. His death is a great loss to the city. I am sure that his memory will be a source of inspiration to all who follow him."

When the news of Mr. George's death reached the headquarters of the Democratic party, Mr. George's death was a great loss to the city. I am sure that his memory will be a source of inspiration to all who follow him."

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AT STAKE, SHADOWS THE CREED WHICH INSPIRED HIS LIFE AND WON FOR HIM THE REGARD EVEN OF HONEST MEN WHO INSTINCTIVELY REPUDED THE THEORIES WHICH MADE HIM FAMOUS.

THE DAILY NEWS (TAMMANY) SAYS: "Henry George's sudden death is an event of the deepest sadness and one that will cast a gloom over the entire country. The fact that he became reckless in his utterances about his opponent is forgotten in the presence of his lifeless body. His following in his fight for the majority has been largely a personal one, and what those who intended to vote for him will do now, is a problem."

Mr. George's untimely end before the close of the canvass gives a certain tragic interest to the contest which already has moved the community to a very unusual degree. The time and form of his death leaves nothing to be regretted as far as he is concerned. He had nothing to look forward to, for it is all but certain that he would not have been elected. His real value lay in his stern and energetic presentation of Platt and Croker as criminals to be punished. This was a certain sense a new life to the movement for the first time in politics to the masses of this city. There were no mincing, no allowances, no courtesy, no compliments or qualifications, such as have been shown on some other city platform. The train pulled on to Logan, where a tremendous crowd was at the depot. Mr. Bryan spoke an hour and a half to 5,000 people. Mr. Chapman also spoke briefly. Bryan's topics were silver vs. gold and the caucus attacks on Senator Hanna. Chapman defended himself against charges of unfitness to be a senator.

Resuming the train in the afternoon, similar speeches were made to an equally large and enthusiastic crowd at Cincinnati. A run was then made to Jackson, the county seat of Jackson county, where a tremendous crowd was at the depot. Mr. Bryan spoke an hour and a half to 5,000 people. Mr. Chapman also spoke briefly. Bryan's topics were silver vs. gold and the caucus attacks on Senator Hanna. Chapman defended himself against charges of unfitness to be a senator.

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BRYAN'S TOUR

Through Ohio with the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

FLUSHING HOCKING VALLEY

With the Old Time Fallacies of the 16 to 1 Free Silver Doctrine--The Last Ditch Effort of the Buckeye Populists--Not Meeting with Enthusiasm--"Little Boy" Bryan Still Making His Name for Causeless Remarks--Chapman's Name Visited But the Orators Too Tired to Continue Their Vituperative Harangues.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.--W. M. Bryan, accompanied by Horace L. Chapman, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, made an early morning trip across the state from Van Wert, in northwestern Ohio, to Logan, Hocking county, to begin a series of speeches in southwestern Ohio. Very early in the morning an assembly of several thousand hailed the train and demanded a speech at Lancaster, Fairfield county. Both Bryan and Chapman spoke briefly from the rear platform.

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